California GARDEN

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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

May Weekends **RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN** Guided Tours
1500 N. College Avenue, Claremont, CA. Docents will show visitors plants & wildflowers in bloom. 2 p.m. Free. Call 714/625-8767.

May 1-3 **FRIENDS OF BANNING PARK** Floriade III Flower & Landscape Exhibit
Banning Residence Museum, 401 East M Street, Wilmington, CA. Displays by leading floral designers. 10-4 p.m. $8 admission; lectures & demonstrations $25. Call 213/548-7777.

May 2 & 3 **SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY** 27th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 12-5 p.m.; Sun. 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

May 2 & 3 **VISTA GARDEN CLUB** 59th Annual Standard Flower Show & Plant Sale
Brengle Terrace Park Senior Center, 1400 Vale Terrace, Vista. Sat. 1:30-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-4 p.m. Free. Call 758-0234 or 758-0884.

May 3 **SAN DIEGO MESA COLLEGE** 6th Annual Plant Sale
Lower west end of campus off Marlesta Drive & Genessee. Benefits Nursery-Landscape Department. Horticultural videos shown. 1-4 p.m. Call 627-2631.

May 6 **SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN** One-Day Bus Trip
1212 Mission Road, Santa Barbara. Renowned landscape designers will show outstanding private gardens of Brentwood & West Los Angeles. Call 805/563-2521 weekdays 9-1 p.m.

May 7 **THE HUNTINGTON** First Thursday Garden Talk
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. "From Our Garden to Yours" describes the many plants at the garden. A plant sale will follow. 2:30 p.m. Free. Call 818/405-2282.

May 9 **LOS ANGELES STATE & COUNTY ARBORETUM** 22nd Baldwin Bonanza
301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia. Annual plant sale proceeds support the Arboretum. 9-4 p.m. Arboretum admission $3. Call 818/821-3222.

May 9-17 **JULIAN WOMAN'S CLUB** 66th Annual Wildflower Show
Julian Town Hall, Main & Washington, Julian. Art Show runs concurrently. Pioneer Museum will be open. Daily 9-5 p.m. Free. Call 765-1276.

May 10 **SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY** 22nd Annual Mother's Day Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. 11-5 p.m. Free.

May 13 ***SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Bus Trip to North County
Visit to two private gardens in Escondido & Rancho Santa Fe. See Page 94.

May 15-24 **SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** Trip to Hawaii
Naturalist-led expedition to islands of Hawaii & Kauai to learn about the ecology, geology, bird & plant life, & cultural heritage. Call Sandy Kuntz, 232-3821, or Carla Munt, 800/252-4910.

May 16 & 17 **SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY** 20th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 12-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-5 p.m. Free.

May 16 & 17 **SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN** Fiesta de Flores Plant Sale
26300 Crenshaw Boulevard, Palos Verdes Peninsula. Annual sale benefits Garden. Come early for best selection. 9-4 p.m. Garden admission $3. Call 213/544-1948.

May 16 & 17 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS** "Discover the Secret Gardens"
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. Fund-raising celebration of gardening, landscaping & outdoor living. Call 436-3036.

May 17 **THE HUNTINGTON** 18th Annual Benefit Plant Sale
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. Thousands of rare & beautiful plants, including ones hard to find. 9-4 p.m. Parking lot. Free. Call 818/405-2282.

May 23 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION** Botanical Illustration Workshop
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. Demonstration by Irina Gronberg. Bring sketchbook, pencils & comfortable chair. Meet at gift shop. 10:30 a.m. Admission free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

May 23 & 24 **BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK** Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 11-4:30 p.m. Free.

(Continued on page 86)

San Diego Floral Association
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Manuscripts are invited. Deadline is 90-days prior to publication date. *California Garden* reserves the right to edit any and all submitted material. All manuscripts and illustrations will be handled carefully, but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. Submissions must be double spaced and/or in WordPerfect on a computer disk. Enclose self addressed post paid envelope if you expect them to be returned to you. *Hortus Third* is the authority for all botanical names used in the magazine. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of *California Garden*.

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VOLUME 83 **NUMBER 3**

MAY-JUNE 1992

66 Horticultural Calendar . . . . . Mary Jordan
69 Jerry Twomey and His Roses . . . . . Lawrence Smith
70 The History of Botanical Illustration . . . . . Diana Goforth
72 Video Featuring California Agriculture . . . . . Staff Edited
73 English Roses - Old and New . . . . . Lucy Warren
74 Making A Compost Pile . . . . . Robert D. Horowitz
75 Seed Propagation of Native Plants . . . . . Jeanine De Hart
77 Queen of the Night . . . . . Viola B. Stewart
78 Trees of Balboa Park in Bloom . . . . . Kathy Puplava
79 From Russia With Love . . . . . Staff Edited
80 Now is The Time . . . . . Penny Bunker
84 Saving Water in Home Orchards . . . . . James Beutel
85 Keeping Herbs Fresh . . . . . Kenneth A. Coren
87 A Rare Vine . . . . . Catherine L. Zinsky
88 Book Reviews . . . . . Staff Written
91 Affiliates . . . . . Nancy Cottingham
94 Spectacular Bus Trip - May 13 . . . . . Helen Gagliardi
95 Getting to Know San Diego Floral . . . . . Pat Kastama

The cover photo is a beautiful large coral-orange rose, 'All That Jazz', an All American Rose developed by Jerry Twomey of Leucadia, California.

Single copies of the current issue of *California Garden* magazine can be purchased for a donation of $1.50 at the locations listed.

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JERRY TWOMEY AND HIS ROSES

Lawrence Smith

AFTER A BRIEF winter hiatus, we all look forward to the roses of spring. Some of us are content to look at them and to smell them. Some plant and grow them. And a few rose lovers become involved in breeding and hybridizing them. Jerry Twomey is the only amateur rose breeder to develop All American Rose selections two years in a row against stiff professional competition. And he did it right here in San Diego County. Our cover features the most recent winner 'All That Jazz', developed in Carlsbad. Jerry jokes that his birthplace of Camrose, Alberta in Canada may have sealed his destiny.

Jerry Twomey discovered his love of horticulture as a young boy, and was more fascinated with the English floral breeders who settled in his area than more normal boyhood idols of baseball players or movie stars. Luthur Burbank was his role model. He obviously listened and learned well, for his first horticultural achievement was the development of an outstanding gladiolus 'Margaret Beaton', named for his grandmother. Its immediate popularity and commercial demand provided funds for his college education, something not automatically assumed in a family of nine children.

Armed with a graduate degree, he still considered himself more of a doer than a researcher. A strong grounding in genetics stood him in good stead in his important work with crop plants, notably wheat. He worked with the first commercial wheat breeding company developing strains which would excel in cold climates with particular benefit to Canada and Russia. He worked to improve disease resistance, greater winter hardiness, greater productivity and stronger stems. For many years Jerry Twomey was associated with one of the largest seed and plant nurseries in Canada. Since retirement he has resided for some years in Leucadia.

I first met Jerry at the annual show of the San Diego Rose Society in 1981. We fell into conversation about some of the cultivars on display and I invited him over to see my rose garden. He had been drifting a little since retirement but had had a special interest in roses for many years. Our discussions of rose development led him to make a decision to get involved in rose breeding.

Once the decision was made, Jerry lost no time. In that first year (1981) he made some crosses in my yard, including one of 'Pristine' x 'Fortuna' which was to produce his first All America winner 'Sheer Elegance', the first All America rose bred in San Diego county.

In the same year, he obtained greenhouse space in Carlsbad, sharing space with a cut-flower rose grower. Several roses produced in Carlsbad that year rated very high in the trials. From those he introduced 'Winning Colors', a brilliantly colored floribunda with beautiful glossy foliage.

His proximity to greenhouse roses piqued his interest. Compared to a garden rose, it is much more difficult to develop an improved greenhouse rose. From this program he produced 'Bridal Blush', a beautiful pink blend, which appears in florist bouquets.

Each year following Jerry has produced an amazing array of interesting roses, including his second All America winner 'All That Jazz', a very different rose which reflects the increased interest in landscape roses. This is a shrub rose with holly-like foliage, covered in profusion with large semi-double coral-orange flowers.

A large mail-order nursery has introduced several others, notably the soft pink fragrant hybrid tea 'Audrey Hepburn', which is hardly without bloom during the growing season. Its profuse bloom, bushiness and attractive foliage draws the eye.

Jerry still lives in Leucadia, but he has now moved his operations to Oregon. In his effort to develop hardier and more disease resistant roses, he is incorporating into his hybridizing program rose species which have been little (or never) used before.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute to Jerry Twomey, who typifies the many plant breeders who are now working quietly to bring food and beauty to the world. Both are important and Jerry has made outstanding contributions to both.

* * *

LAWRENCE SMITH is the retired owner of Poway Nursery and is a current trustee at Quail Garden Botanical Foundation, Inc.

THE HISTORY OF BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATION

Diana Goforth

OUR ATTITUDE towards nature, and plants in particular, has been greatly influenced by the stages of human development. Botanical illustrations throughout history show that our appreciation of plants has changed from a utilitarian, to an aesthetic, to a scientific one, coinciding with phases in our development.

In the earliest of times, plants were appreciated primarily for their medicinal value. Indeed, whether a

Illustration class at Quail Gardens

physician was well versed in the medicinal use of plants often meant the difference between life and death for the patient. This interdependency gave birth to *herbals*, books containing written and illustrated descriptions of plants used for curing or alleviating health problems. The presence of herbals is first mentioned in the works of Pliny the Elder, a prolific Roman writer in the first century B.C. Historical records show that the first real herbal, *De Materia Medica*, was written by Dioscorides somewhere between 40 and 90 A.D. His familiarity with the material indicates that plants were well known and in common usage by physicians. The drawings were naturalistic which helped to identify the plants. An early copy of this great work called the *Codex Vindobonensis* was produced in 427 A.D. It can still be seen today in the Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

During the Middle Ages (5th - 14th centuries) the focus on plants was still medicinal. All books, including herbals, were reproduced by monks, who tediously copied and recopied them on either paper or vellum. Most of the monks knew little of botany or medicine. Mistakes were often exaggerated so that after a while there was little resemblance to the original. In some cases the illustrations were even upside down! Nevertheless, the monasteries were about the only place for preserving such precious folios, providing a vehicle for the transmission of culture.

In the 15th century the Spanish explorers discovered new lands in their search for spices, gold and other items for trade. Plants were still seen in a utilitarian mode although the focus had expanded from medicinal to culinary. Europeans were particulary excited by the discovery of new edible plants such as bananas, tomatoes and potatoes.

It was important to accurately document the new discoveries, especially since there was no common system of classification. Fortunately this was the time of the great artist Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) who closely observed nature and drew exactly what he saw. Similarly, botanical artist Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) instructed his students to study nature diligently. He followed his own advice and produced the famous "Large Piece of Turf", a very detailed painting featuring every leaf and flower.

Drawings during this period were "mass" produced by the woodcut process. Each drawing and accompanying text was cut into a block of wood in a mirror image. Only a few printings could be made from each block owing to the breakdown of material. In 1455 Gutenberg invented the first printing press with movable type. This meant that the text, at least, did not have to be engraved in a solid block. Illustrated herbals from these presses were of two kinds: those drawn without shading so color could be filled in later (first by the artist, then by women and children) and those drawn with appropriate shading not intended to be colored. In 1549 Christopher Plantin created the Plantin Press. Mr. Plantin sought out great artists like Pierre vonder Borcht to make the famous Plantin woodcuts. For two centuries these would be used as a basis of botanical illustration.

Until the production of apothecary John Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris* (1630's), botanical illustration in books was still limited to plants with medicinal value. This massive volume, which took ten years to produce, included flowers for their beauty's sake alone. It is considered among the first *florilegiums*, a collection of flower paintings in books. The artist's dedication of the book to a woman (Queen Henrietta Maria) and his reference to it as "a feminine worke of flowers" indicates his awareness in the shift in focus and his slight embarrassment at creating such an unmanly work. He later produced a more "manlike worke of

herbes and plants" which dealt with plants on a medicinal level and dedicated it to a man, of course, (Charles I).

The illustration of flowers purely for aesthetic reasons became popular in the 17th century in Holland and Flanders where the Dutch were vigorously developing trade with Turkey and the Far East, providing a great boost to the economy. The prosperous middle class wanted to decorate their homes with drawings of still life and landscape scenes. The characteristic Dutch flowerpiece was inspired by the beautiful gardens which were nurtured by the rich and fertile soil native to that area. New flowers were painted which must have been a breath of fresh air after long viewing the overworked Plantin woodcuts.

From the late 18th century onward there was great interest in the natural world and a desire to understand it from a scientific point of view. This period also became the golden age of botanical illustration. The Royal Society, a scientificorganization formed in London to promote and disseminate scientific knowledge, assisted in the planning, preparation and funding of British scientificexplorations to foreign lands. Thousands of plants were collected regardless of their medicinal or culinary value. Places like Kew Gardens in England were created to house and study these botanical treasures. The explorations were always staffed with explorers, scientists, cartographers, artists and botanists.

Cymbidium & flower dissection

Irina Gronberg

It was this new found relationship between the artist and scientist which produced scientifically correct botanical drawings. The artist, who was able to consistently translate a three dimensional object (or view) to a two dimensional plane, was guided by the scientist, who suggested what should be emphasized. A perfect example can be seen in the drawings of Ferdinand Bauer (1756-1826) who went on an expedition to Australia in 1801 with Captain Matthew Flinders and Scottish botanist Robert Brown, among others. Mr. Bauer returned to England with a vast collection of drawings. These were scientifically better than his earlier work owing to his collaboration with Robert Brown. During a time when new species were constantly being discovered, it was crucial to have accurate representations for purposes of identification and documentation.

During this wave of scientific development and the constant discovery of new plants, there was a strong desire to understand the relationship between the different species. In 1754 Carl Linnaeus(1707-1778) produced *Species Plantarum* which formally introduced his binomial (two-word) method of naming plants and a system of classification based on the plant's sexual parts, both are still in use today. Initially, the latter earned him disapproval from many. Its effect can be seen in several botanical illustrations such as Dr. Robert Thornton's (c1768-1837) famous work, *Temple of Flora, New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnaeus*. This work has portraits of exotic flowers featured against a romantic and mystical background accompanied by flowery text. But to George Dionysius Ehret (1708-70) this system of classification was of great help in identifying plants. After meeting Linnaeus and learning his system of classification, Ehret began to include dissections of pistils and stamens in his drawings. *Hortus Cliffortianus* which he drew for George Clifford, is the first printed work with the Linnean system of plant classification.

The golden age of botanical illustration produced artists like Pierre-Joseph Redoute (1759-1840), the

Raphael of flowers. Redoute's height of creativity coincided with the development of metal engraving, making it available to many through mass production. Likewise, William Curtis (1746-99) produced his famous *Curtis' Botanical Magazine* featuring the ornamental foreign plants and their culture. Portions of this publication still appear in today's *The Kew Magazine*. Curtis' initial attempt to produce a work on flora within 10 miles of London, *Flora Londinensis*, was not well received; people were only interested in the "exotik" flora.

Today, as we witness the destruction of local habitats by development, a new appreciation for native plants has emerged. This interest has created a demand for *field guides*, books that accurately describe and illustrate plants found growing in a specific area. The 20th century has also produced botanical artists, such as Margaret Mee, who routinely go to threatened habitats like the rain forests of the Amazon to document plants that may soon vanish from the face of the earth. This type of documentation can play an important role in plant conservation, drawing attention to a species thought to have medicinal value and, thereby, inspiring efforts to protect it.

In spite of technological advancements, especially in photography, botanical illustration continues to play an important role in the study and appreciation of plants. Ideally, both mediums should be used. Photography can best show how a plant fits into the landscape, whereas a drawing can eliminate unnecessary details to emphasize certain plant parts.

On Saturday, May 18, you can learn about botanical illustration from nationally acclaimed artist Irina Gronborg. She will also be giving a workshop at Quail Botanical Gardens in conjunction with the Garden's Ninth Annual Art and Photography Show held on June 6 & 7 (see Horticultural Calendar on page 86).

* * *

DIANA GOFORTH is an active volunteer at Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc. She would like to thank Irina Gronborg for sharing her insights on botanical illustration and for loaning the book, *The Art of Botanical Illustration* by Lys de Bray.

VIDEO FEATURING CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE

THE CALIFORNIA Department of Food and Agriculture has announced that *Fields of Gold*, a 28-minute feature video about California's agriculture, is now available for purchase to the public.

The video is an upbeat, spectacularly filmed look at California's leading industry - agriculture. Hosted by veteran western television and film actor Dale Robertson, the video follows the state's fascinating agricultural history from the early days of the Spanish land grants and gold rush to its present as the most modern and efficient system of food and fiber production in the world today.

Fields of Gold showcases the industry by providing an insight into the huge diversity that exists within California's agricultural production. Viewers will discover how the state's food and fiber products are flown across the world's oceans overnight, and look into the future where noise-making plants and scientifically-developed seeds can help conserve water and increase production in an expanding world of diminishing resources.

Viewers will also see examples of the modern-day farmer, engineer and scientist working together to build agriculture and California's future - how they are taking steps to solve today's problems and getting a head start on tomorrow's. The film also shows how innovative science, engineering skill and sound business sense are all tempered with a continued reverence for the land.

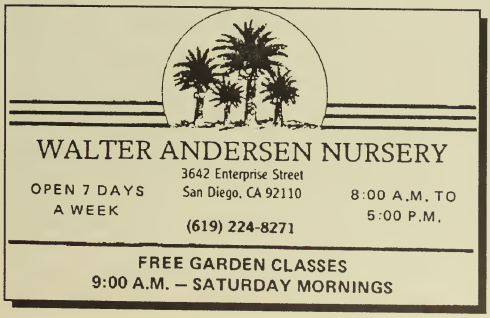
The video was produced by CDFA with the financial support from the state's agricultural industry.

Individual copies of *Fields of Gold* may be purchased for $15. Checks are to be made payable to CFAITC (California Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom) 1601 Exposition Blvd., FB-13, Sacramento, CA 95815.

Proceeds from the film will help make possible the duplication of additional videos to be placed in schools throughout California.

* * *

California Department of Food and Agriculture.



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ENGLISH ROSES - OLD AND NEW

Lucy Warren

AS SURELY as the shamrock is Ireland, or the thistle is Scotland, the rose is England. The venerated rose is part and parcel with English culture and history. Seventeenth century formal gardens of English nobility boasted species roses in great variety of configuration and hue long before modern hybridization. And who has not heard of the War of the Roses. The Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Flower Show last May, featuring roses and other flowers, attracted 750,000 flower lovers from around the world.

Modern roses have come a long way from the original species roses, many of which were single petaled and bloomed in profusion, but only once a year. Herbalists of old used the flowers and hips in medicinal concoctions. Early perfumers soon found ways to extract the essence of the fragrance.

The rose family now includes multiple branches, each boasting unique characteristics, from early Bourbon hybrids, to modern hybrid teas. In the name of progress some of the characteristics which originally attracted mankind to the rose, such as fragrance, have been diminished or lost to many modern examples. Whereas, hybridization has brought a new, more vivid rainbow of colors to the rose family. Old roses are distinctively different from modern varieties...until recently.

In April, the beautiful and romantic home magazine *Victoria* featured an article with color photos of large, full blossoming shrub roses, the result of the life work of a single breeder, David Austin. His development mission and life's work for nearly forty years has been to optimize the characteristics found desirable in both the old and the modern roses. Not content with working from new and current hybrids alone, Mr. Austin began crossing new roses with some of the original species roses and older hybrids to try to regain some of the characteristics which attracted people to the original flowers. Whether large or small, single-petaled or full blossomed, his shrub roses offer the shape and fragrance of old roses, with hardiness, disease resistance, colors and repeat flowering performance of new roses. Because these roses do not fit easily into modern rose categories due to their blend of characteristics, he has chosen to call them "English Roses". The introduction of English roses is being hailed as the most important new rose development since the introduction of the hybrid tea in the 1930s, or the floribunda in the 1960s.

If English rose names like 'Fair Bianca', 'Mary Rose', or 'Gertrude Jekyll' seem unfamiliar, distribution has been limited. Wayside Gardens, the gardening mail order company, was the first to work with the Department of

Agriculture to import the English roses and first offered them only three years ago. The enthusiasm with which they have been received by the public assures availability of additional varieties, now being tested for U.S. climate conditions, in the next few years. The Winterthur catalog carries several, Jackson & Perkins catalog is adding them. A more local catalog source is Roses of Yesterday and Today in Watsonville, CA. Try Walter Anderson's, Mission Hills, Kniffings and other local nurserys. The addition of a wholesale distributor assures our finding English roses more easily in the future.

What can we look forward to? The English catalog *David Austin Roses* includes nearly seventy varieties in current production. One breathtaking example is the full delicate peachy blossom of 'Evelyn' introduced in association with Crabtree & Evelyn in 1991 to represent a new line of rose toiletries. Equally charming is the deep pink, semi-double blossom variety 'The Herbalist', so similar to the fragrant species rose Gallica 'Officinalis' used in herbals, but with repeat blossoming. You'll have to wait for these, however, import regulations make it nearly impossible for individuals to gain access to English stock. Meanwhile, you can get the magnificent golden yellow shrub rose that astounded the 1983 Chelsea Flower show, 'Graham Thomas'. Or enjoy the quintessential English rose, 'Heritage', a deliciously scented, cup shaped rose, of soft shell pink.

And what of the longer term? An interview with David Austin, Jr. revealed that although his father has semi-retired from the nursery portion of the business, he is devoting his full efforts to future rose development. The 125 acre nursery outside the town of Albrighton in Shropshire produces over 900 varieties of roses, including many species roses. David Austin is working on state-of-the-art rose production, using techniques such as embryo rescue, and protoplast fusion to push back former limitations in plant development. He has recently taken on a young Ph.D. candidate of London Polytechnic, Sara Walker, to assist him in future rose development.

One area now beckoning his talents includes development of additional varieties for the floral industry. Hot house grown roses for florists face particular demands for physical characteristics, uniformity, withstanding transportation, and still providing consumer satisfaction. Under this rigor, florists' roses lack the fullness, variety, and interest of garden roses. With magazines like *Victoria* illustrating alternatives with strong public appeal, there is interest in a "softer" florist rose. It will be a significant challenge to marry the appeal of a garden rose to the needs of the industry. We look forward to the results.

* * *

LUCY WARREN is a garden writer and edits *California Garden* magazine.

MAKING A COMPOST PILE

Robert D. Horwitz

When all is said and done, there is nothing better for garden soil than a good dollop of compost that you have made yourself. The best gardening soil is a mixture of sand, humus, earth and nutrients in the proper ratios. In a balanced mixture the Ph, which is the measure of the soils acidity, will be neutral to very slightly acid. Plants need chemicals for their growth. The proper Ph is necessary in order to allow the chemicals in the soil to be soluble and thus available to the plants through their roots.

One of the best ways to attain a proper mixture of elements and Ph is to add compost to your soil. And, the nicest thing about compost is that you can make it youself, thus assuring a quality product. Successful composting requires seven basic ingredients: debris, bulk, bacteria, air, water, nitrogen and time.

Setting up a compost pile is simplicity itself. First, select an out-of-the-way area convenient to your garden. Lay out a space that is approximately four foot square on a flat surface, preferably a soil area. This will be the base of the compost pile.

Collect plant detritus consisting of leaves, small twigs, fleshy stems and roots, coffee and tea grounds, grass clippings and clean vegetable material from the kitchen. Do not use any animal leavings or garbage! These materials attract pests and may cause objectionable odors. A combination of three parts dried plant material to one part green material is ideal.

Make a four-inch deep layer of this material. Put a two to three inch layer of soil on top of the vegetable material. Water down. Continue making alternate layers of vegetable material and soil until you have a pile about three feet high. Keep the pile damp, but not soaking. In a month or so, turn the pile over with a shovel to intermix the ingredients. At this point, you can add a few handfuls of ammonium sulfate to the pile. This adds nitrogen for the bacteria to use while digesting the plant material.

In another month or so, turn the pile over again, discarding any undigested twigs or woody leaves that have not broken down. You can now use the compost for a garden soil additive or for potting. If the composting has been successful, the soil will have that wonderful earthy smell that all gardeners love. If the balance of ingredients is less than ideal, you can either be patient, so long as all the seven basic ingredients are present the composting will happen, or you can make adjustments in the balance of the elements to speed the process.

Composting is accomplished by the digestive action of soil bacteria and fungi. It is interesting to note that this digestive action creates a certain amount of heat which will speed up the bacterial action and will help kill weed seeds and other kinds of plant pests. Farmers once used this heating action to keep pipes and other conduits from freezing in the cold winter weather.

* * *

ROBERT D. HORWITZ is a retired aerospace engineer, a gardener, and a frequent contributor to *California Garden*.

Additional new books on composting available in the SDFA library:
Backyard Composting - Your Complete Guide to Recycling Yard Clippings
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SEED PROPAGATION OF NATIVE PLANTS

Jeanine De Hart

SEED PROPAGATION HAS fascinated me for more than 25 years. Seeds have a variety of mechanisms which insure their germination when conditions provide the greatest chance of survival. The planting medium used for germinating seeds should be well-drained and slightly acidic. This article assumes that your seed is already clean and ready to sow.

My experience with seed propagation began with easy-to-grow exotics. After gaining basic skills I tackled more difficult varieties. A Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*) that I grew from seed took over seven years to bloom! Finally, I moved to native plants, my major interest at this time. Natives can run the gamut from easy-to-grow to almost impossible to propagate.

As they are described in the article, each method used for seed propagation will be assigned an alphabetic symbol. Refer to these symbols to learn how to treat seeds of native plants in the accompanying propagation chart.

The easiest seeds to propagate are those needing no pre-treatment. Some seeds (A) need only be sown and kept moist until germination occurs, some are best sown in summer while others prefer the winter months. The next grouping (B) includes seeds that will germinate readily when fresh, but may need pre-treatment if held over. The last one in this category (C) are seeds that need no pre-treatment if properly aged, but may need different treatment if fresh.

Among seeds needing pre-treatment, those needing water treatment are easiest to handle. The first group (D) needs to have near-boiling water poured over them. They are then cooled, drained and planted. The next group (E) needs to soak overnight in room-temperature water. They are then treated as above. Seeds of toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) are treated somewhat differently, needing a one minute soak in cold water *only* for high yield germination.

Numerous seed respond to cold stratification (F) which copies winter chilling in colder climes. I pour boiling water over the seeds, cool, drain and mix with peat (acidic) and perlite (good drainage) in a four-to-one ratio of mixture to seed. The recommended mix is seven parts

NATIVE SEED PROPAGATION

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	METHOD
Acacia Farnesiana	Sweet Acacia	E
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	H 1 hour, rinse, drain & plant
Agave deserti or A. shawii	Desert or Shaw's Agave	E
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	A summertime
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrone	F
Arctostaphylos sp.	Manzanita (various)	G 6.5-11 hours
Artemisia sp.	California Sagebrush	B, stored F
Atriplex sp.	Saltbush	C or F
Baccharis pil. ssp. consanguinea	Coyote Bush	A winter
Calliandra eriophylla	Fairy Duster	E
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	B, stored F
Carpenteria californica	Tree Anemone	A damps off
Ceanothus sps.	California Lilac	F
Cercidium floridum	Blue Palo Verde	C
Cercis occidentalis	Western Red Bud	B, stored F
Cercocarpus minutiflorus	San Diego Mt. Mahogany	B, stored F
Comarostaphylis diversifolia	Summer Holly	B, stored F
Dalea spinosa	Smoke Tree	C
Dendromecon rigida	Bush Poppy	H 1 hour, rinse
Encelia californica & E. farinosa	Cal. Encelia & Brittlebush	B
Eriogonum sp.	Buckwheats-most species	B
E. umbellatum	Sulphur Flowered Buckwheat	F 1 year
Fremontodendron calif. & F. mex.	Flannel Bush	F
Galvezia speciosa	Island Snapdragon	A
Garrya Veatchii	Veatch Tassel Bush	A

perlite to three parts peat. Put the seed/mixture into sandwich bags (they breathe), label and date, then refrigerate. Check weekly and plant as soon as they begin to germinate - about three months. Some will germinate in the bag, others never will! Plant into flats that have a dampish soil mixture nearly to the top, barely cover and tamp down.

More Complex Methods

The scarification process (G) for a few seeds is relatively simple. Nick them with a knife taking care not to harm the embryo. This method would provide enough seeds for by most home gardeners. In nature, this process may be accomplished by chaparral fire, going through the digestive track of a coyote or etching by sand and rock, depending on habitat.

If dealing with a lot of seed, I've found the most successful method is to use H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid), available at a chemical supply house. This method is not recommended unless using protective gear, including: full spray suit, gloves, rubber boots or safety boots and spray mask. Each species takes a different time in the acid, as little as ten minutes or as long as eleven hours. Timing also varies with the age of the seed. On the chart the time range is given for some known species.

There are some fire species that are so difficult to germinate that they are not grown from seed in the trade. Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*) is supposed to germinate with the fire treatment if the seeds are old enough (seven-to-eight years) or to yield 20% germination by scarification. Root cuttings are easy for this plant, I cannot imagine messing with seed at all.

Woolly Blue Curls Mary Jane Lindley

For another fire species, Bush Poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*), wrap aluminum foil around the flat, stack pine needles on top about three feet deep, pour white gas over all and light. I had a marvelous pine-scented fire, but eleven seeds germinating out of 500 is hardly a success story.

A more successful method (H) with a few of the fire species is to soak them in white gas (Coleman fuel). I do not know why it works, but it does.

The last difficult plant is Woolly Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanatum*). The biggest problem in propagating this species is having viable seed. The one time I was successful, I picked seed and with no pre-treatment planted it immediately. I always get a few plants from stored seed that has been stratified. No method gives a high percent yield. Cuttings are used in the trade and probably give the best results of all when bottom heat is applied.

You now have enough information to experiment with some of your own plants. Explore and keep perfect records. There is nothing worse than success with a species and having no idea which method worked.

* * *

JEANINE DE HART managed the former Weber's Nursery specializing in native plants and now does consulting and contract growing of native species.

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QUEEN OF THE NIGHT

Viola B. Stewart

Hylocereus undatus Photo by Rolfe W. Stewart

AS I WAS WASHING the breakfast dishes by my kitchen window I glanced across the patio and noticed something unusual - something large and white at the tip of the topmost branch of the night-blooming *Hylocereus undatus*. Upon closer inspection I was astounded to find that the previously unpretentious plant sprawling across the garden wall, had stolen a march on us and produced a spectacular bloom during the night. It was beginning to droop after its one night of unannounced glory. How sad!

This plant grew from a segment of the former one that for several years had refused to bloom. In disgust I finally tore it out but saved one likely looking section and stuck it into the ground in the cactus garden and forgot it for two or three years. I was really not prepared for a bloom so soon.

The plant, like most epiphyllums, was rather drab. each greenish-grey triangular lobe about a foot long serves as leaves and stems. The lobes, joined end-to-end, have a short, sharp thorn at each juncture. Eight-inch string-like tan appendages probe every crevice to purchase support as the branches climb the wall. These "anchors" are very difficult to remove as I discovered when removing the old plant to paint the wall.

We kept a close watch on the plant. When we discovered a huge bud one afternoon, we prepared to watch its development during the night. My husband, an amateur photographer, readied his camera and I, a flashlight.

About 9:30 pm, the petals started to open. Each hour we took another exposure until midnight when it seemed to have attained its full potential. We were totally amazed at the size of this gorgeous waxlike flower of pristine white as its petals unfolded. At midnight we cut the prize and propped it in a deep bowl in the house, where we could further examine and photograph it at different angles.

The top of the cup measured six inches across and six inches in depth. Inside the six white pointed petals was a flexible pistil. Dozens of silky translucent yellow-tipped stamens seemed to flow about inside the cup with every breath we took. For several minutes we stood spellbound by the regal beauty of this **queen of night-blooming flowers.**

In the morning, we rushed to see it only to discover that the **queen of the night** had completed her brief reign and had bowed out.

Two additional blooms followed unrecorded. Our only disappointment lies in the fact that each blossom is so short-lived and it lacks a pleasant fragrance. However, that is of small consequence considering the magnificent spectacle of that brief performance.

* * *

VIOLA B. STEWART is a retired nurse, who, after 20 plus years, is able to get back to her first love; gardening and writing.

EDITORS NOTE: During the Victorian period, proud San Diego gardeners would plan parties so that their guests could witness the blossoming of their beautiful night blooming cactus.

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TREES OF BALBOA PARK IN BLOOM

Kathy Puplava

IF YOU ARE considering adding one or more trees to your landscaping, what better way to make a selection than to see a mature example. The staff of the horticulture department of Balboa Park is currently working on a tree survey of the park. Future articles will be devoted to trees as the survey progresses. Meanwhile, there will be many trees in bloom around the park in May and June. Some are numerous, such as the beautiful blue Jacaranda. Others may offer only single examples. Most are identified in *Sunset Western Garden Book* if you choose to seek them out on your own. However, if you would like to learn more about them, consider taking the free Offshoot Tour Tree Walk held on the third Saturday of each month (see Horticultural Calendar on page 87).

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Bauhinia variegata	Orchid Tree
Brachychiton acerifolius	Australian Flame Tree
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush
Calodendrum capense	Cape Chestnut
Castanospermum australe	Moreton Bay Chestnut
Catalpa bignonioides	Common Catalpa
x Chitalpa tashkentensis 'Pink Dawn'	Chitalpa
Duranta repens	Sky Flower
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat
Erythrina coralloides	Naked Coral Tree
Erythrina crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree
Erythrina falcata	Parrot's Beak Coral Tree
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red-Flowering Gum
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Iron Bark
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak
Hymenosporum flavum	Sweetshade
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
Kigelia pinnata	Sausage Tree
Lagunaria Patersonii	Cow Itch Tree
Leptospermum laevigatum	Australian Tea Tree
Lyonothamnus floribundus	Catalina Ironwood
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Markhamia Hildebrantii	(No Common Name)
Melaleuca mesophylla	Pink Melaleuca
Metrosideros excelsus	New Zealand Christmas Tree
Olea europaea	Olive
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn
Pittosporum rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum
Psidium littorale	Strawberry Guava
Punica Granatum	Pomegranate
Strelitzia Nicolai	Giant Bird of Paradise
Tecoma stans	Yellow Bells
Tipuana Tipu	Tipu Tree

KATHY PUPLAVA heads the horticulture department in Balboa Park.

FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

Staff Edited

WITH THE RECENT changes in the political climate it doesn't seem strange that we find ourselves with a new tree from Russia that sounds almost too good to be true.

In the early 1980s a Soviet botanist named Russanov took two American trees of entirely different genus and crossed them to get a plant with the best qualities of both. One was the *Catalpa bignonioides,* known for its flowers and huge leaves. Though it is a deciduous tree (no leaves in the winter), it still gives the impression of being a tropical plant. The hybridizer crossed it with the desert willow, *Chilopsis linearis,* found in Borrego where water flows periodically. The *Chilopsis* is a small tree known for delicate flowers, graceful form and drought tolerance once established.

The resulting *Chitalpa tashkentensis* 'Pink Dawn' is a deciduous tree that grows quickly to perhaps 20-25 feet, sometimes growing to 15 feet by the age of three. In California it will bloom from late spring through the entire summer. The leaves are smaller than the Catalpa's eleven inches and larger than the slender desert willow's, making a good compromise similar to a long healthy peach leaf. You can prune this into a single trunk tree, leave it to grow as a naturally multi-trunked tree, or even keep it trimmed low like a large shrub. The trumpet-shaped flowers are pale pink with little strips of color streaking through the blossom — striking when seen against the glossy leaves. Water-wise, it takes after the desert willow — a trait developed in its arid homeland. It takes cold down to ten degrees, at which point damage will occur although the plant will regrow each spring.

This delightful tree comes to us from wholesaler Monrovia Nursery by way of the National Arboretum. Mission Hills Nursery has carried the cross for two years. They find it ideal for desert climates, but it may suffer some mildew near the coast. As a cross of two different species, the tree is sterile and produces no seedpods. Call your local garden center or nursery where they will be glad to show you this and many other water-wise plants.

x Chitalpa taskentensis 'Pink Dawn' Cal. Assn. of Nurserymen

Now Is The Time . . .

Compiled by Penny Bunker

AFRICAN VIOLETS
Helen LaGamma

WATER only when soil is dry.
USE good fertilizer according to instructions at each watering.
GIVE enough light - at least 12 to 14 hours daily.
HAVE proper spacing - far enough apart to provide good air circulation.
REPOT if necessary.
SEE that you have a proper soil mix; light, porous and with good drainage.
GROOM your violets by removing the lower row of leaves and all flower stems.
PUT plants on wicks using a 3½ to 4 cup reservoir.

* * *

BEGONIAS
Margaret Lee

PRUNE plants for shaping and to encourage side growth. Prune gradually about ⅓ of the plant at one time to avoid shock.
TAKE cuttings for extra plants.
CONTINUE repotting.
FEED plants with a well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer; use ¼ strength once a week.
CONTROL pests and disease. The wet spring has created ideal conditions in which snails, slugs and mildew thrive. You can use a malathion-base spray as a control.
REPOT tuber-type as soon as they are three to four inches high; place in strong filtered light.

* * *

BONSAI
Dr. Herbert Markowitz

ROTATE trees often to maintain proper shape.
CHECK for insects, use a mild insecticide if necessary.
SHAPE deciduous trees by pruning, but only finger-prune evergreens with small needles.
DEFOLIATE most deciduous trees in June. These may be transplanted afterwards.
DEVELOP a watering schedule - avoid overwatering, especially the pines.
FERTILIZE trees with an organic fertilizer. DO NOT overfeed the pine trees.
CONTROL any mildew that might appear, use sulphur dust or a liquid spray.

* * *

BROMELIADS
Mary Siemers

WATER when soil is almost dry.
ESTABLISH a monthly fertilizing schedule to use during the warm months only.
USE a water soluble fertilizer preferring one high in acid - using only half the recommended strength on the label.
REMEMBER to water plants thoroughly before fertilizing.
DO NOT allow the soil to become soggy.
PROTECT your plants from sunburn by providing filtered sunlight.
ALWAYS check your plants for scale, treat with a water-based type of malathion.
CUT the "pup" to make new plants - take them when they are ⅓ or ½ the size of the mother plant.

* * *

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS
Joseph Betzler

PROTECT plants from bright sun by using shade cloth - keep plants from being bleached out by hot sunny days.
ACCLIMATE plants to be placed in bright sunlight gradually, over a period of several weeks or they may be sunburned.
GROOM plants in preparation for showing.
REPOT those plants that might need it - use a well draining mix. DO NOT overpot. A "good rule of thumb" is to leave an inch between edge of pot and plant.
WATER plants until water flows freely through the pot. DO NOT allow water to remain in the pot; plants should not stay wet.
FERTILIZE for growth and flowering. Allow the winter growers to go dormant and rest until the next growing season; do not feed them.
CHECK collections for any pests or diseases; treat at once to avoid any infestation.
TAKE cuttings as the weather warms up - they root easily at this time.
REPOT seedlings when they have doubled or tripled in size. If they have been in the same mix for over six months, it is a good idea to repot.

* * *

CAMELLIAS
E.C. Snooks

START a feeding program when they finish blooming. Use an acid-type fertilizer, cottonseed meal, camellia food or liquid fish.
BE SURE to water well the day before feeding, never fertilize a dry plant.
TRANSPLANT those plants that have just started their new growth.
REPOT those plants that have outgrown their pots. Move to one size larger pot, one size up per time.
MULCH plants well with redwood compost or pine needles, this helps to keep the soil uniformly moist and the weeds down.
PRUNE out unwanted new growth, shape and thin out centers.
SPRAY for insects as they appear, cygon for looper worms and aphids. Use a miticide if mites appear later.
ESTABLISH and maintain a uniform watering routine. Plants should never be allowed to go dry.

* * *

DAHLIAS
Abe Janzen

WATER when top of soil is dry. When buds are forming, soak deeply and more often.
FEED with low-nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10) either dry or liquid.
SPRAY regularly for leaf miners, aphids and thrips.
PINCH out center of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.
PLANT smaller varieties and give regular care for growing.
DRAW soil around plants as they grow.

* * *

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)

PROTECT foliage from hot summer sun - keep plants in filtered sunlight.
WATER regularly. Keep soil moist but NOT wet. Use a fine mist spray to avoid injury to the blooms.
BAIT for slugs and snails; a few granules of Slugget at the base of the plants have proven effective and leave little or no residue.
REPOT cuttings and plants that have outgrown their containers.
CONTINUE grooming plants. Prune older branches that are no longer productive, can use these cuttings to start new plants.

* * *

FERNS
Ray Sodomka

WATER thoroughly. Maintain humidity by wetting surrounding areas.
REMOVE dead fronds.
USE a high-nitrogen fertilizer, liquid or pellets, twice a month.
PLANT spores.
SPRAY for aphids and scale if necessary.

* * *

FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Vincent Lazaneo

IRRIGATE thoroughly as needed to maintain adequate soil moisture. Apply water around mature trees in a broad band beginning ⅓ of the distance from the trunk to the tree's dripline and extending out beyond the dripline a few feet. Apply enough water to wet the soil at least two feet deep (about three inches of water on a loam soil).
REMOVE grass and weeds from soil under a tree's canopy.
APPLY a layer of organic mulch on the soil under trees to conserve moisture. Keep mulch at least one foot away from the trunk to protect trees from crown rot. Complete thinning apples, pears and stone fruit after "June drop."
REMOVE any suckers growing from the rootstock.
WASH trees periodically with a forceful spray of water to remove dust, honeydew, and pests like aphids, whiteflies and spider mites.
SPRAY walnuts with carbaryl (Sevin) when nuts are about the size of a nickel and again three weeks later to control coddling moth larvae (wormy nuts).

* * *

FUCHSIAS
William Selby

TURN your baskets regularly so they do not become one-sided.
REMOVE all spent blooms, seed pods and old or misformed leaves.
WATER when needed. DO NOT overwater, but keep plants moist.
PINCH plants for bushy growth and shaping.
FEED with high-phosphorous/potash fertilizer for bud and bloom.
WATCH for aphids, whitefly and inchworms; spray if necessary; DO NOT use an oil spray.
KEEP containers clean inside and out.

* * *

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.
CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer, dissolved in water, at less than the recommended strength. Use often enough to keep plants growing well. Long term pellets may be used instead.
CONTINUE pest control and disease prevention, using all products according to the manufacturers' directions.
SELECTIVELY prune and pinch ivies and zonals for future bloom. Avoid cutting regals and scenteds because their flowers will be lost by pruning at this time.
MAKE cuttings from the ivy and zonal prunings.
REMOVE faded flowers and old, discolored leaves.
ROTATE pots on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.
ENJOY your plants at the height of their season.

* * *

IRIS

San Diego-Imperial County Iris Society

PREPARE beds for planting and transplanting tall-bearded after blooming. Work humus into soil plus some fertilizer before replanting.
ALLOW the cut surface of rhizomes to be exposed to sunlight several hours before replanting. A light dusting of soil sulphur on the wounds might be helpful.
KEEP watering while still blooming.
FEED Spurias with low-nitrogen fertilizer.
KEEP Siberians damp and feed for additional growth, you can use Camellia food.
FEED Japanese with Camellia food in the water in which they are grown. Give plenty of water if not grown in pools.

* * *

NATIVE PLANTS

Jeanine De Hart

TAPER off on watering the drought tolerant natives by the end of May.
TAKE care not to get the leaf surface wet on hot days.
WATCH for insect attack as the weather gets warmer, particularly mealy bug, aphids and soft scale.
GET RID of ants in order that the "good" bugs can do their job. (The mealy bug destroyer will work wonders if given a chance.)
START planning for fall planting while cleaning up and pruning back.
REMEMBER, the survival rate of drought tolerant natives depends on 1) planting at the appropriate time--in the fall after our first rain is the best. 2) watering correctly--deeply, allowing plants to dry out before watering again. 3) having plants in an area where the drainage is good.

* * *

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

OBSERVE the weather - be prepared to shade areas of heavy sunlight. Use shade cloth or liquid shading compound on glass or overhead.
MAINTAIN pest control against red spider, mealy bugs and scale; consider getting some lady-bugs or praying mantis egg cases - available at some orchid nurseries in the area.
AVOID sudden temperature changes or drafts around plants. Spray and mist on hot dry days; mist seedling and small plants - mist in the morning and afternoon, plants should be dry by nightfall.
REMEMBER that plants need good air circulation and proper light.

Culture of Different Genera

Cymbidiums: Light to partial shade to full sun, protect flowers from sunburn. Temperature 50-70° optimum. Humidity 40-70%. Potting media: epiphyte-tree fern, firbark, non-organic mixes or osmunda. New fertilizers have been developed and should be available.
Cattleya, Lahlias, Brassavolas and hybrids; light 2400-3600 foot candles. Temperature 69-70° optimum. Media for potting; firbark, tree fern, osmunda, gravel, perlite or charcoal. Fertilizer depends on type of media used to grow your plants.
Phalaenopsis and hybrids: Light 900-1000 foot candles. Shade to adjust and meet requirements. Temperature 65-85°. Humidity 50-75%; remember the higher the temperature, the more circulation of air is required.
Vandas, Vandopsis, Ascocentrums, Aerides and hybrids: Light 2000-3600 foot candles. Temperature 60-70°. Humidity 49-75%. Potting media: tree fern, firbark, charcoal, lava rock or a combination of these. Fertilizer depends on media used. Vandas are voracious feeders and growers when right combination is used.

* * *

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
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Visitors and New Members are Welcome

ROSES

Brian Donn

KEEP bushes well watered during hot dry days.
AVOID spraying with insecticides or fungicides under very hot conditions.
ALWAYS remove spent blooms to encourage new growth.
FEED with a well-balanced plant food.
MULCH the bushes to keep cool and save water.
CHECK for rose slugs and/or worms.
CONTINUE preventative spraying for mildew control.
CHECK for chlorosis - a pale green to yellow color in the leaves but with dark green veins. Correct this with chelated iron or iron sulphate.
FEEDING one ounce of Epsom salt per bush two or three times a year helps produce strong new canes and more vigorous growth.

* * *

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo

PLANT warm-season crops which require warm weather and soil for rapid growth: beans, corn, curcubits (cucumber, gourd, luffa, melons, and squash), peanuts, peppers, sunflower, tomatoes and tender herbs.
PLANT pumpkins in late June for Halloween. Stop watering onions and garlic grown for bulbs when leaves begin to turn yellow. Dig bulbs when tops have fallen over and place in a cool, well-ventilated area to cure.
APPLY nitrogen fertilizer to warm-season crops to promote growth.
FERTILIZE WHEN: corn is 6″ tall and 24″ tall; curcubits when plants begin to produce runners; eggplant, peppers and tomatoes when plants begin to bloom and again a month later; beans a month after planting or when runners start to climb. For every 10′ of row, apply ⅓ - ½ cup of ammonium sulfate or ¼ - ⅓ cup of ammonium nitrate alongside the row a few inches from the plants, then irrigate thoroughly.
CHECK plants for pests. Dust tomatoes lightly with sulfur when plants are a foot tall to control russet mites (older leaves die prematurely). Apply sulfur with a dust blower when wind is calm. Wrap paper collars around the stems of tomato transplants when planted to protect them from cutworms.
TREAT curcubits with benomyl at the first sign of powdery mildew, then at intervals of 7 to 14 days. Treat aphids and whiteflies with insecticidal soap or pyrethrin as needed. Hand pick hornworms on tomatoes or apply a product containing BT.

* * *

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

PLANT some bulbs in May for August bloom - dahlias, tigridia and gladiolus.
INVEST in blooming perennials available in June - daylilies, agapanthus, Shasta daisies, etc.
PINCH chrysanthemums for bushier plants with more buds in fall.
PLANT annuals - asters, calendulas, cosmos, impatiens, pansies, petunias, marigolds, snapdragons, stock, zinnias, etc.
FEED azaleas and cut back dead wood.

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SAVING WATER IN HOME ORCHARDS

James Beutel

FULL-SIZED FRUIT AND NUT trees require large quantities of water to maintain themselves, size their fruit, and grow new shoots and flower buds to bear succeeding crops. On an average summer day, a bearing tree may transpire from 40 to 60 gallons of water. On a very hot day a large tree may use more than 100 gallons, if that much is available in the soil.

However, the amount of water usage changes with climate. In cool coastal areas, trees use the equivalent of 18 inches of rainfall during the growing season - spring and summer. In the hot Central Valley, fruit and nut trees transpire about 36 inches of water in a season. About two-thirds of that total is used during the three months of June, July and August.

Fruit and nut trees require these amounts of rainfall or irrigation water to grow normally and to produce good crops of well-sized fruits or nuts. In a drought, it is possible to keep trees alive and moderately healthy with as much as one-third less water. However, size and quality of the crop will be sacrificed.

Crucial Periods

To produce good yields, deciduous fruit and nut trees need at least some available soil moisture continuously from bloom until harvest. After harvest - in August, September, and later in the fall - these trees can survive on a minimum of soil moisture without tree injury or reduction of the following year's crop.

Evergreen trees such as citrus need soil moisture during both summer and fall to maintain leaves and fruit size. Also, normal soil moisture in the spring is necessary for fruit set in citrus.

Grapes need ample soil moisture when the canes start growth in April, and during the early summer to grow canes and leaves and to set fruit. Withholding water during late summer and fall will not hurt the vines and will increase sugar in the grapes.

Regardless of irrigation schedules, it's very important to start the growing season with moist soil throughout the root zone. In years with less than 10 or 12 inches of winter rainfall, it usually is necessary to irrigate fruit trees from two to five weeks before they bloom to start good root growth.

A second irrigation is usually needed in late May. During June, July and August, a reasonable schedule would be to irrigate sandy soil every two or three weeks, and to irrigate heavier loams or clay loams every three or four weeks. If the weather is unusually cool, intervals can be longer.

How to Apply Water

How can the family orchardist irrigate fruit and nut trees adequately and still conserve water? Often much water is wasted by surface runoff during irrigation. Also, weeds, ground covers and grass may use water that trees need. To conserve water:

- Prevent surface runoff while irrigating.
- Eliminate weeds or other competing plant growth around trees.
- Don't irrigate until the soil is fairly dry. (Squeeze a handful of soil. If it will not form a ball, it's probably too dry. Sandy soils are an exception - they will crumble even when wet.)

To prevent runoff and insure that all the water applied stays in the root zone, make a basin under each tree. This should be four to six inches deep, with a good ridge of soil at the outer edge. If you have an adequate supply of water, extend the basin about three feet beyond the outer edge of the tree so that all the root zone will be wetted. If water is restricted, make the basin only to the outer edge of the tree. In an extreme water shortage, the basin may be limited to one side of the tree.

Use a hose or sprinkler to fill the basin. If the land is not level, several small basins or furrows can be used. To help maintain water pressure and even out the demand on a water distribution system, it helps to irrigate trees at night or at other "off-peak" periods.

The amount of water to apply in a single irrigation depends on the soil's capacity to store water. In the top six feet sandy soils generally hold four to six inches of water, and loams and clay soils from six to twelve inches, - depending on how fine-textured they are. Because the roots of most fruit and nut trees are in the upper six feet, do not apply more than these amounts. Additional water will be wasted below the root zone.

Fruit Thinning

It is desirable to thin fruit when they are small so that those remaining will be of good size at harvest. If water is limited, this is essential. The easiest way is to cut one-fourth or one-third of the limbs out of the tree. This pruning is usually completed in winter, but in an

emergency can be done in early spring or early summer.

When the young fruit are ½ to ¾ of an inch in diameter - usually in May - individual fruit can be picked off the tree by hand or knocked off with a padded pole (to prevent injury to the bark on the limbs). The less water available, the fewer fruit should be left on the tree after thinning. Normally, with good water supply, peaches and nectarines are left eight inches apart, plums and apricots four to five inches apart, and apples and pears are thinned so one or two fruit remain per cluster. If water is expected to be in short supply, remove even more fruit - possibly spacing them twice as far as normal.

In A Real Emergency

When water is extremely short in supply, fruit and nut trees have a better chance to survive if they are irrigated early in the season rather than late. Under these conditions, many deciduous trees can survive on two good irrigations, although they will not size fruit and may produce only a limited number of flower buds for the next year. If the trees run out of water, they will go into a semi-dormant condition for the rest of the summer. When this happens, they usually drop their leaves, exposing large limbs to the sun. To minimize sunburn, which can be very damaging to trees, paint the upper side of the limbs with white water base paint to reflect the heat.

Of all common fruit and nut trees, almonds, figs and olives are the most tolerant to drought. Apples, apricots, cherries, pears, prunes and walnuts are moderately tolerant, and nectarines, peaches and citrus are least tolerant.

Water Conservation Measures For Homeowners

- Mulches on the soil can prevent weed growth and minimize surface evaporation. Grass clippings, shredded bark and plastic sheets can be used as mulches.
- Heavy pruning and crop removal in June can sometimes reduce water loss slightly, but if done too early, will result in extra shoot growth which will increase water use.
- Irrigating only after a slight wilt shows in the leaves in the afternoon will guarantee that the soil is dry, so no unnecessary irrigations are put on. But this can result in small-sized fruit unless the trees have been heavily thinned.

* * *

JAMES BEUTEL is the Extension Pomologist at UC, Davis.

KEEPING HERBS FRESH

Kenneth A. Corey

CULINARY HERBS are always best when fresh. Maintaining quality and extending the useful shelf life of fresh herbs generally involves maintenance of turgor, texture, color, oil concentration, and a wide variety of aromatic compounds.

Once harvested, most plant material becomes highly perishable and subject to a rapid decline in quality. The detached plant parts must depend upon limited reserves of water, minerals, and carbohydrates to sustain the continuing metabolic processes. As the reserves are exhausted, the harvested tissue begins to break down cellular components for use in respiration. This breakdown contributes to changes in texture, taste and aroma; and also enables microorganisms to grow and to further breakdown plant tissue.

Preserving fresh herbs primarily requires management of temperature and relative humidity. Since the rate of biochemical reactions in detached plant parts is slowed approximately 50% for each 10°C decrease in temperature, lowering the temperature lengthens the time herbs can be stored. Microorganism growth is also retarded by cool temperatures.

High humidities can be maintained by the use of film wraps or other enclosures that provide a barrier to water loss from the storage container. Relative humidities above 98% should be avoided because this may lead to condensation on plant tissues and containers, thereby encouraging the growth and spread of spoilage organisms.

* * *

Excerpted from The Herb Spice and Medicinal Plant Digest, USDA, University of Massachusetts.

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Jun. 4 **THE HUNTINGTON** First Thursday Garden Talk
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. "Cottage Gardens" covers history & need to redefine them for Southern California; illustrated with slides. 2:30 p.m. Free. Call 818/405-2282.

Jun. 6 & 7 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS** 9th Annual Art & Photography Show
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. See gardens through the eyes of artists whose work originated there. Docent tours; refreshments. 10-4 p.m. Free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

Jun. 6 & 7 **SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY** 24th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-5 p.m. Free.

Jun. 6 & 7 **SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY** 65th Annual Show
Federal Building, Balboa Park. Sat. 2-6 p.m.; Sun. 10-5:30 p.m. $1.50.

Jun. 6-10 **PACIFIC RIM INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION**
Juan de Fuca Recreation Centre, Victoria, British Columbia. A North American event with world-class potential of London Chelsea Flower Show. Contact: Pacific Rim Int'l. Horticultural Society, 1101 Fort Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 3K5 Canada. Call 604/388-7355.

Jun. 9 ***SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Quarterly Meeting & Dinner
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. "Now is the Time - A Tribute to Penny Bunker" Election & installation of officers. 5:45 p.m. social time & dinner; 7:15 p.m. meeting & program. Dinner: $4.50. Information & reservations: 232-5762.

Jun. 12 **SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN LIBRARY'S** 50th Anniversary
1212 Mission Canyon Road, Santa Barbara. Special preview party benefits the Library; includes display of the Garden's rare books & art prints. 5:30-7:30 p.m. Call 805/682-4726 for cost.

Jun. 14 **SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY** 19th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. 12-5 p.m. Free.

Jun. 16-Jul. 6 **DEL MAR FAIR** Flower & Garden Show - "Horsing Around in a European Garden"
From Interstate 5 take Via de la Valle west to Fairgrounds. Landscaped garden displays, floral arrangements, sales, & demonstrations. Sun.-Thurs. 10 a.m. -10 p.m.; Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m.-11 p.m. Fair admission: $6 adults; children & seniors less. Free parking. Call 755-6940 or 296-1441.

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Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 12-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-5 p.m. Free.

Jun. 25-28 **RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN** Tour of Santa Barbara County
1500 North College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711. Includes Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Lotusland, Lompoc Valley Flower Festival & Parade, & La Purisima Mission. Call 714/627-8767.

Jun. 27 & 28 **NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY** Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

Jul. 5 **SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY** Specimen Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. 1-4:30 p.m. Free.

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A RARE VINE

Catherine L. Zinsky

IF I WEREN'T looking at a picture of *Rhodochiton atrosanguineum* in the Thompson & Morgan seed catalog, I'd be tempted to believe my own plant had been mislabeled. I can't find it in *Hortus Third*. Somehow that makes it more special to me.

R. atrosanguineum Photo by Betty Newton

I first discovered this exceptional vine at Weidner's Gardens in Leucadia three years ago. At the time I was duly warned that the plant might not survive the winter frosts in my area, and it didn't. The warning, however, had prepared me to expect the worst, so I very carefully collected all the seed the original plant produced. I've been fortunate to have a handsome specimen ever since.

According to Thompson & Morgan, *Rhodochiton* is familiarly called the Chinese Purple Bell Vine. This suggests that it is common someplace. It's my conclusion that the 'Chinese' ascription comes from the flower's shape rather than the vine's origin. The flower, of which there are hundreds on the vine, is dressed in an umbrella-shaped calyx resembling a parasol. This calyx is a dusty purple-mauve, while the flower itself is a very deep purple, nearly black. The hanging tubular flower is quite pronounced, yet it is in combination with the calyx that it achieves its unique and delicate beauty.

The flowers hang from graceful tendrils which on my plants have reached as long as four feet. These tendrils are twining, not clinging, and give a superb performance cascading from a hanging basket. A trellis would no doubt provide an interesting result as well.

The leaves have their own quiet charm: they are lightly pubescent and distinctly heart-shaped. The older leaves can get as long as two inches, getting smaller down the tendril toward the new growth. This new growth has a purplish-red hue that gives yet another measure to this attractive plant.

This is not an easy plant to germinate from seed. Patience and abundance of seed promise the best results. Thompson & Morgan suggest that germination is 'erratic'. That's subtle for "maybe and maybe not." I'm trying bottom heating on my *Rhodochiton* seeds this year. I'm still practicing patience.

Partial shade is mandatory. I grow mine under lath and it flourishes there nicely. *Rhodochiton* also prefers humidity, responding well to periodic misting. If all goes well, flowers should begin by summer and last into fall.

This is not a plant for everyone, though those living along the coast will find it less demanding than those of us inland. Still, it's a plant that deserves recognition, and the admiration of those fortunate enough to encounter it.

* * *

CATHERINE L. ZINSKY is a free lance writer and the staff garden columnist for *East County Weekly*.

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Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for Jul./Aug. issue is May 15.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.

Book Reviews

Downing, A. J.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE
New York, Dover Publications, 1991, 576 pages, illust., 8½" x 5¼", paperback, $12.95

Originally: *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America; with a View to the Improvement of Country Residences*, first published in 1841. This is an unabridged and unaltered replication of the seventh edition, which appeared in 1865.

Andrew Downing was known as the father of the public park in America. He had acquired an international reputation before he was twenty years old. Students and others with a professional interest in landscape gardening and landscape architecture now have access to this Victorian treatise.

Andrew Downing's book was the first of its kind. Not only is it useful for historical research, but the information and the discussion are highly relevant to today's landscaping. There are no color photos, but plenty of black and white engravings, and the elegant prose offers a pleasant change from modern styles of writing. Downing works with trees, shrubs and vines. His designs are large (nothing smaller than one acre) and often dramatic. He has sections on the formation of walks, the treatment of water, and what he calls "embellishments," e.g., pavilions, prospect towers and bridges. The section on the formation of walks is especially interesting. The use of flowers is mentioned, but the author is not enthusiastic about flower gardens. He does discuss, briefly, the old French, the irregular, and the English styles.

This book was a pioneer treatment of the whole subject of landscaping, and the principles laid down by the author are still valid today. It is not surprising that the initial concept for the creation of Central Park in New York City was first put forward in articles he wrote for *The Horticulturist*, a magazine he edited from 1846 until his early death in 1852.

This impressive book should be available in general libraries as well as horticultural ones.

BOOK REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

Toogood, Alan
THE CONSERVATORY; Planning; Planting; Furnishing
London, Ward Lock, 1989, 128 pages, color photos, 9½" x 7¾", paperback, $14.95

This is an interesting book, but it is addressed to British gardeners and may be of limited usefulness in many areas of the United States, especially the southwest. American gardeners are more likely to think in terms of greenhouses and patios rather than the structures described here. The modern conservatory has evolved from the version beloved of Victorian homeowners, so the first chapter covers the history and development of conservatories and endeavors to arrive at a definition; then, having encourage his readers to give serious thought to such a project, the author talks about sizes and styles and gives advice on planning and building - and even on how to obtain permits from the local authority.

The author discusses various designs and materials - glass, wood and metal - and the kinds of environments which can be achieved and the varied life styles made possible by the ownership and use of a conservatory. There is a thorough survey of the kinds of plants which can be grown in these facilities. An appendix to the text gives a list of British manufacturers and the names and addresses of eight distributors of garden rooms in the United States.

BOOK REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM

* * *

Brown, Kathleen
SEASONAL CONTAINER GARDENING with Creative Recipes for Conservatory, Edible & Historical Planting
New York, Viking, 1991, 229 pages, 150 color photos, 8" x 11", hardcover, $29.95

Condominiums, apartments with patio, trailer homes and small yards restrict many to gardening by containers and this book has a wealth of ideas and inspirational combinations. The plant combinations are for a week, a month and more, and some for years of pleasure.

The author writes for English gardeners but the color photo which accompanies each 'recipe' (planting schemes) makes adaptability to available plants practically effortless. Latin names for positive identification as well as common names are listed and substitution should be no problem. Adjustments need to be made for available planting mix; also, climatic difference and plant availability must be taken into account. There are 128 'recipes'.

The containers used by the author are varied and detailed instructions are given for the more difficult (such as baskets).

BOOK REVIEW BY ADA ENDO

* * *

Gibson, Michael
GROWING ROSES, For Small Gardens
Portland, Timber Press, 1990, 149 pages, photos: 20 color, 17 b&w, 6½" x 9½", hardcover, $27.50 + $3 s&h
This is the newest book in the popular Timber Press/Christopher Helm *Growing* series. Since the population in and around the Southern California area has grown by leaps and bounds, the size of our personal space for gardening is diminishing.

This handy-sized book has a brief description of many small-sized rosebushes that we can consider for porch or patio. It includes everything from the careful selection of the right roses for you and planting them in a place where you can watch them grow and flourish, then learning the cultivation techniques. This is a great little book to assist the amateur rosarian.

BOOK REVIEW BY JO RATHMANN
* * *

Sauer, Jonathan D.
PLANT MIGRATION; The Dynamics of Geographic Patterning in Seed Plant Species
Berkeley, University of California Press, 1991, 298 pages, 21 b&w illust., 6" x 9", paperback, $13.95
At first encounter this book seems unlikely to be much in demand among members of SDFA. Indeed, Professor Sauer's scholarly study is meant for plant biologists and others whose work is concerned with biogeography. However, even non-scientists can learn from a text which is written in a very readable style.

Environmentalists who focus on the endangering effects of manmade damage can discover that plants have migrated in various ways and for various reasons since the beginning of time. Ecologists and evolutionists will find food for thought in these pages. Dr. Sauer has collected some fascinating case histories from around the world, and this book deserves a wider audience beyond the field to which it is directed.

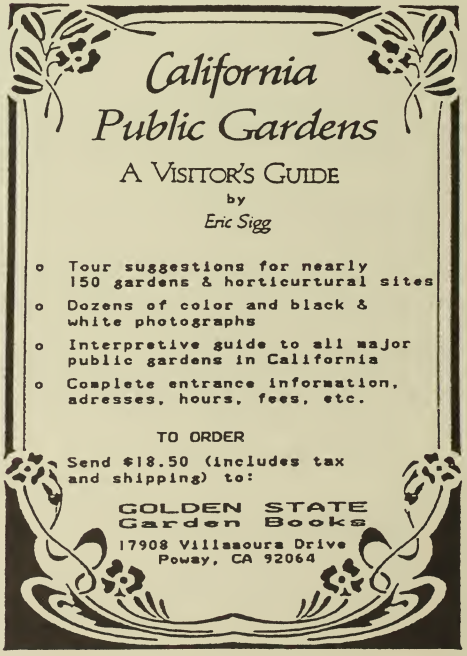
BOOK REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM
* * *

Streep, Peg
A HARVEST GIFT
New York, Viking Penguin, 1991, 52 pages, 52 color illust., 4½" x 5¼", hardcover, $8.95
This tiny book is a treasury of botanical watercolors. It captures the brilliance of more than 80 flowers, fruits, and vegetables that enchant us throughout the summer and autumn seasons. The accompanying garden-lore is a pleasant relaxation for garden-lovers and is filled with garden-poetry and recipes. A small jewel for the armchair gardener.

BOOK REVIEW BY JO RATHMANN
* * *

Swindells, Philip
COTTAGE GARDENING in Town and Country
London, Ward Lock, 1989, distributed by Sterling Pub. Co., NY, 128 pages, color photos, b/w illust., 9½" x 7½", paperback, $14.95
Philip Swindells is well known in England as a writer on horticultural subjects. Here he talks to those who would like to have the kind of garden he describes as a "chocolate-box image," and he has some comprehensive advice to give. In his preface he warns that a cottage garden is very labor intensive; his definition is "homely, informal, colorful and fragrant" and he sets out to provide the necessary information for the achievement of this goal. There is practical advice on the selection and planning of the site, and what to do to prepare it properly, and some methodical discussion on what shrubs and plants to choose; in this part of the book he also talks about wildflowers, plants for the wildlife and plants for fragrance, as well as fruits, foliage and bark. The section on bulbs gives a glimpse of the unattainable for Southern California gardeners, and indeed an English cottage garden would be incongruous in the southwestern United States; but this is a book to be enjoyed by all owners of green thumbs.

BOOK REVIEW BY ELSIE TOPHAM
* * *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Nimmo, Derek
WONDERFUL WINDOWBOXES
New York, Sterling Publishing Co. Inc., 1991, 128 pages, 48 pages color photos, 20 b&w photos and drawings, 7½" X 9¾", hardcover, $19.95
The ideas presented in this book are not only for window boxes but can readily be adapted for container gardening. Color photos with some accompanied with detailed line drawings can assist in substituting to available plants, culture and care are given.

The plant flowering times are described by seasons (not months) to accommodate the northern and southern hemisphere difference.

The author gardens in England.

BOOK REVIEW BY ADA ENDO

* * *

Petelin, Carol
THE COUNTRY DIARY OF FLOWERS, Drying, Pressing and Potpourri
New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1991, 159 pages, 97 color photos, 11 color illust., 9¼" x 11¼", softcover, $24.95
Have you ever desired to make crafts with dried flowers? Here is an excellent guide to not only drying flowers but how to grow, harvest, store and display your dried flowers. There are lists of what you need to make a wreath, swag, Valentine heart, Easter basket; also wedding bouquets, even gifts for the bride.

More interested in making potpourri with colorful and fragrant plants, herbs and spices? There are summer, spring, autumn, winter, and Christmas potpourri recipes. The photographs are a visual pleasure, a most fragrant sight. Or, how about something different to calm your creative itch? Try unusual sachets for drawers or for placing on shelves or a lively fragrant pillow for the boudoir.

This wonderfully informative book has even more, a craft that is being revised, namely pressed flowers. Instructions enable you to make pictures such as an autumn garden, a winter basket, a summer cottage garden or a spring bouquet. Useful and unique ideas for using pressed flowers include greeting cards, book markers, finger-plates, lampshades and more.

The Country Diary Book of Flowers is the ultimate book of how to do it all with dried flowers.

BOOK REVIEW BY JEAN E. JOHNS

* * *

Hay, Jim
FEEDING PLANTS THE ORGANIC WAY
London, Ward Lock Limited, 1991, 96 pages, 7 b&w drawings, 4¾" x 7½", paperback, $5.95
The art of composting is explained as well as other natural ways to feed our plants. Did you know that Nettle "tea" was good for plants? It's good to know a use for a noxious weed. Other topics include: homemade foliar feed, shredders to make mulch, worm compost, green manure, and more.

Written in an easy-to-understand format, this small book is crammed with good information. A must for all gardeners in this era of environmental awareness.

BOOK REVIEW BY JEANINE DE HART

* * *

Swindells, Philip
SMALL GARDEN POOLS
London, Ward Lock Limited, 1991, 96 pages, 15 b&w drawings, 4¾" x 7½", paperback, $5.95
Every question you could think of asking concerning a garden pool is answered in this small book. You will be led through building your own small pool, planting appropriate flowers and greenery, and choosing fish, as well as maintaining it so everything will thrive. There is even an excellent chapter on waterlilies!

The most inept among us would have a high probability of success if we were to follow the easy directions in this book.

BOOK REVIEW BY JEANINE DE HART

* * *

Toogood, Alan
THE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GARDEN
London, Ward Lock Limited, 1991, 96 pages, 7 b&w drawings, 4¾" x 7½", paperback, $5.95
The number of subjects the author discusses in this small book is impressive. Unfortunately, there is not enough information given on any of them to satisfy me. However, if it piques your interest enough to find more information, that might be worthwhile. Soil improvement, mulch, plant food, how to water, pest control, noise pollution, equipment, and attracting wildlife are just part of what is touched upon. All subjects are handled in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Some of the subjects in this book are handled in more detail in other books of the series. It might be more helpful to read this one first to get an overview, and then go from there.

BOOK REVIEW BY JEANINE DE HART

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619/**435-9041**
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library, Coronado

DESERT SEA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Lucy Morrissey
P. O. Box 5447
Salton City CA 92275-5447
619/**394-9113**

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert Lee
14054 McNally Road
Valley Center CA 92082-4428
619/**749-6774**
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Community Hall, Valley Center

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Walter Brendel (Pat)
1836 Via Entrada
Fallbrook CA 92028-2555
619/**723-7577**

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Delbert Gambill
7450 Via Capri
La Jolla CA 92037-3927
619/**459-0496**
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Brending
8429 Midland Street
La Mesa CA 91942-2802
619/**463-1273**
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Francis Blankenship
5427 Taft Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7641
619/**454-4109**
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, Sep-Jun, La Jolla Lutheran Church
7111 La Jolla Boulevard, La Jolla

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Doris Harris
9786 Hawley Road
El Cajon CA 92021-2538
619/**561-0401**
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Recreation Center, 12219 Roberts Way, Lakeside

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. Jean S. Cunningham
1222 Fleetridge Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2004
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

LEISURE WORLD GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Wayne F. Dyer
13171 St. Andrews Drive #154L
Seal Beach CA 90740-3446
213/596-4161

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Jay Morgan
4586 Regency Circle
Oceanside CA 92056-4921
619/**941-4106**
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, Miracosta Community College, Horticulture Building #T8

ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mr. Stan Rys
1233 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2310
619/**298-9118**
3rd Fri - 7:30 pm
Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Marilesse Grove
P. O. Box 443
La Jolla CA 92038-0443
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Sep-Jun
Recreation Center, Pacific Beach

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
Dir: Mrs. Lawrence Maletta (Opal)
P. O. Box 246
Valley Center CA 92082-0246
619/**749-3485**

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Ellen E. Kuhns
875 Albion Street
San Diego CA 92106-2933
619/**222-2765**
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun
Westminster Presby Church, 3598 Talbot

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Brenda Robinson
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92074-0027
619/485-5259

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Phyllis Aylmer
Hort Chrm: Vera Sanjana
P. O. Box 1257
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-1257
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club, Avenida de Acacias

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Charles Hoffner (Gerry)
7920 Canyon Slope Place
San Diego CA 92120-1602
619/287-4702
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Mary Neutsil
912 Emma Drive
Cardiff CA 92007-1411
619/753-1044
4th Wed - 9:30 am
Quail Botanical Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Mrs. Deykes Whitney
3349 Wellesley Avenue
San Diego CA 92122-2336
619/546-0393
4th Thu - 1:00 pm, Sep-May
United Methodist Church

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Carol Cotton
939 Vale View Drive
Vista CA 92083-6728
619/726-4994
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Service Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034
619/660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: Rose Itano
8588 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2048
619/457-4626
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056
619/278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Michiko Yoshida
14154 Capewood Lane
San Diego CA 92128-4209
619/673-8313
2nd Tues - 10:00 am

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641
619/276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160
619/429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES

AFRICAN VIOLETS

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Barbara Wallace
1075 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2308
619/298-7870
4th Mon - 6:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Lois Cornish
993 Helix Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-2309
619/427-3966
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Center, 1153 East Madison, El Cajon

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Anne Stewart
442 F Street C4
Chula Vista CA 91910-3739
619/422-6841
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church, San Diego

BAMBOO

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Gerald Bol
Box 640
Springville CA 93265-0640
209/539-2145

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY
Sec: George Shor
2655 Ellentown Road
La Jolla, CA 92037-1147
619/453-0334

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Edalee Harwell
1055 Benicia Street
San Diego CA 92110-2501
619/688-0873
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Eleanor Calkins
910 Fern Street
Escondido CA 92027-1708
619/746-4743

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. T. M. O'Reilly (Thelma)
10942 Sunray Place
La Mesa CA 91941-7241
619/670-0830
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Kora Dalager
377 San Elijo Street
San Diego CA 92106-3460
619/222-9835
2nd Sun - 11:00 Workshop 1:00 pm Meeting, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Mr. Stefan Bange
1921 Ensenada Street
Lemon Grove CA 91945-3739
619/464-3896
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Rm 104, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Joyce Brehm
5080 Dawne Street
San Diego CA 92117-1351
619/578-7041
1st Thu - 7:45 pm, Byzantine Catholic Church, 2235 Galahad Road, Serra Mesa

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Eleanore Hewitt
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033-0840
619/753-3651
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Michael Buckner
1958 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard #103
San Diego CA 92107-2885
619/222-3216
2nd Sat - 1:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalal
560 H Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-1624
619/435-1989
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Nov-Apr
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

DAHLIA

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY INC.
Mem Chmn: Terry Shaffer
422 Sunset Boulevard
Toledo OH 43612-2530

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Gerald Lohmann
6616 Rockglen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4108
619/279-5135
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, except Jul/Dec
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Robin Halley
1418 Park Row
La Jolla CA 92037-3710
619/454-2234
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Mrs. Claire Guggenheim
4601 Murphy Avenue
San Diego CA 92122-2720
619/453-3321

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Paul Taylor
222 Madrona Street
Chula Vista CA 91910-3913
619/691-9584
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa

SUN HARBOR BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Quanah Hanes
5977 Lake Murray Boulevard
La Mesa CA 91942-2508
619/469-0900
4th Wed - 7:00 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mariette Pinchart
1601 Burgundy Road
Encinitas CA 92024-1208
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Feb/Apr/Jun/Sep/Nov
Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP
c/o: Harriette Schapiro
5217 Cassandra Lane
San Diego CA 92109-1314
619/273-4267
June 28, 1992 - 1:00 pm
Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Hazel E. Carson
6177 Tooley Street
San Diego CA 92114-1315
619/264-8688

IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Chrm: Frances Rynearson
7733 Ivanhoe Avenue East
La Jolla CA 92037-3718
619/459-1235
1st Mon - Feb/May/Aug/Nov, Rm 104,
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

MACADAMIA

CALIFORNIA MACADAMIA SOCIETY
Pres: Jim Russell
P. O. Box 1290
Fallbrook CA 92028-0909
619/728-8081

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: James Dice
5524 Waverly Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7646
619/459-7847
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Dorothy Frisbie
P. O. Box 288003
San Diego CA 92198-0803
619/741-0829
3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Home Fed Bank,
16789 Bernardo Center Drive
Rancho Bernardo

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH
Pres: Bette Mackenberg
3567 Mira Pacific Drive
Oceanside CA 92056-3910
619/757-4527
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Sep-Jun
Woman's Club of Carlsbad
3320 Monroe Street, Carlsbad

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Neta Jaynes
802 McDonald Road
Fallbrook CA 92028-3540
619/728-8974
2nd Fri - 7:30 pm, Vista Senior Center, 222
Jefferson St, Vista

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Kenner
10919 Explorer Road
La Mesa CA 91941-7220
619/660-0161
1st Tue - 7:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. Carol Thiel
1380 Caliete Loop
Chula Vista CA 91910-6840
619/421-1809 Evening
619/421-8941 Day
3rd Tues - 7:00 pm - Except Jul & Aug
Bonita Valley Baptist Church,
4701 Sweetwater Road, Bonita

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Sally Long
1663 Fuerte Ranch Road
El Cajon CA 92019-3730
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Pat Keating
1459 La Jolla Rancho Road
La Jolla CA 92037-7435
619/459-5084
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

CLASSIC GARDENS
P. O. Box 2711
La Jolla CA 92038-2711
619/459-0316

SKYLINE FINANCIAL
Mr. & Mrs. Michael D. Rice
4040 Mars Way
La Mesa CA 91941-7248
619/670-4010

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

Changes to the Affiliate listings must be sent in writing to the Floral office by May 15, 1992 for the July-August issue. Address changes to: Nancy Cottingham, Affiliate Editor, *California Garden,* Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619. Call 222-4616.

SPECTACULAR BUS TRIP - MAY 13

Helen Gagliardi

WE HAVE A VERY SPECIAL invitation to share with you. We are invited to visit two of the loveliest private gardens in North County. Have you ever driven along some secondary road and wondered just what splendors exist behind some big closed gate or at the end of one of those long winding driveways? Here's your opportunity to indulge your curiosity, and enjoy a wonderful day in the country surrounded by colorful flower beds, well tended lawns and beautiful vistas.

Our first invitation comes from the ever-generous Dr. Robert Graham in Escondido. The good doctor has lavished his time, talent and attention on the ten acres aptly named Shadybrook. A natural stream bisects his property and runs amid those huge live oaks - some centuries old - that provide the shade.

Flowers bloom everywhere in a profusion of colors. This is a well-established garden, where years of care and thoughtful planting have been combined. The result is a tasteful and intelligent enhancement of a natural beauty spot. Visitors are alternately charmed and bedazzled as they wander from one lovely spot to another.

Clearly, no one will be anxious to leave, so we'll tempt you away with a pleasant lunch (included). Finally we'll enjoy our dessert in Rancho Santa Fe - where an almost new garden has been coaxed into incredible bloom and blossom by a talented, gentle lady, Agatha Youngblood. Until recently Agatha devoted all her artistic skill to the San Diego Museum of Art. Clearly, everything she knows about line, form and color has been applied to this new creation - an art form with fragrance, texture and 3D qualities.

Our hostess has not yet selected a name for her garden, but she thinks of it as a cottage-style endeavor with a definite California flavor. You'll probably think of it as a paradise.

Join us for this very special day. Here's another distinctive opportunity - select your luncheon entre NOW. Indicate your preference on the reservation coupon. San Diego Floral is most pleased and honored to be guests at these private gardens.

Computerization of Page Layouts by:

R. Barry Lewis

Computer System Analyst

619/460-2136

BUS TRIP - May 13 - Private Gardens

All inclusive price:

☐ $27 Members (who pay dues directly to SDFA)

☐ $30 Non-members & members of affiliates

Deadline: May 10

Checks payable to: San Diego Floral Association

Mail to: Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE.

Name_____ Phone_____

Address_____ ZIP_____

PICK-UPS

☐ Grossmont Center, La Mesa at 8:15 a.m.

☐ Balboa Park behind Organ Pavilion at 8:45 a.m.

☐ La Jolla Village Square at 9:15 a.m.

LUNCHEON SELECTION - CHECK ONE

☐ Sesame Ginger Turkey ☐ B.B.Q. Chicken Salad

☐ Grilled Chicken Caesar Salad

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San Diego Floral Association

Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado Room 105 San Diego CA 92101-1619
619/232-5762

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

GENERAL MEETINGS 1992

June 9, October 20
5:45 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

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IN AND ABOUT THIS ISSUE

ONE OF THE things which excites us most about this issue is that nearly every article was written by local authors. There is so much excellent horticultural expertise in the Southern California area! Lawrence Smith summed it up for us when he spoke to us of "the quiet people." These are the modest amateurs and experts with joy and vision who are pursuing what they love the most. Many are almost embarrassed when we approach them on their accomplishments. But when they are asked to explain what they are working on their eyes sparkle and warm. We are transported to a reality which encompasses years of study, experiment, experience and devotion. As the new editor of *California Garden* it is my privilege to be associated with such wonderful people, to learn from them and to share a little of their expertise with you.

GETTING TO KNOW SAN DIEGO FLORAL

Pat Kastama

THIS MONTH I have the pleasure of introducing Lucy Warren, newly appointed editor of *California Garden* magazine. Lucy first encountered San Diego Floral in 1989 when she came to use our library for some historical research. Subsequently she encountered Marie Walsh (previously introduced in this column) whose daughter Pat was Lucy's good friend during high school in Virginia. Marie extolled the work of Floral and invited Lucy to a board meeting.

Since we always need new volunteers everyone found a job for Lucy. Her enthusiasm and warmth were a welcome addition. When Elsie Topham our librarian left, Lucy worked at holding the library together and continues to represent S.D. Floral at the group of Balboa Park Librarians. She helped with magazine sales at flower shows, and even updated our signature logo.

Lucy's love of research led to the writing of many articles for our magazine. She also took over the membership newsletter, gaining experience in editing and production. Her twenty plus years experience in market research was put to good use in the design, production and collation of a full year survey of subscribers included with all magazine renewals. We continue to receive valuable data on the needs and desires of our readers and plan to use this information to guide our magazine in the future.

Lucy was named assistant editor in November 1990 and produced several issues when the editor was unavailable. She also serves as second vice-president and membership chairman of our organization. When John Gagliardi resigned as editor of *California Garden* magazine Lucy agreed to take on the job. We are pleased to have her and are excited about the future directions for our publication!

PAT KASTAMA is president of San Diego Floral Association.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-240)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA

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- Persian Yellow
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- Hansa
- Agnes
- Rosa Poetida

HYBRID TEAS

Product of hybridization of several roses, primarily tea roses, China roses and hybrid perpetuals. Varietes include:

- Julia's Rose
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- Scarlet Meidiland
- Carefree Wonder
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- Alba
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- Yellow Charles Austin
- Emmanuel
- The Squire
- Heritage
- Othello

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